FOURTH DAY—*17th June 1926.*

The House proceeded to consider the next item on the programme, *viz.*, Resolutions.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends that provision may be made in the budget for a period of ten years for granting loans to all municipalities in the State for building houses for the accommodation of poor people and selling them on the instalment system, the price being repayable in ten years, as Government can obtain credit for required amounts at cheap rate of interest."

In moving the resolution, he said that the condition of houses in the municipalities was far from satisfactory and the resources of the municipalities being insufficient, they could not borrow money from outside at high rates of interest and undertake any extensive campaign of building houses for the poor. Government could command money at cheap rates of interest which they could lend to the municipalities at a reasonable rate. With this money, houses could be constructed and handed over to the people, the cost bring recovered from them by instalments.

He also stated that in Hunsur, even the commissariat quarters had been neglected and were in a state of dilapidation, and that if at least those buildings were handed over to the municipality, they would attend to the needful repairs and use them for the purpose mentioned.

He represented that if the resolution was accepted and action taken accordingly by the Government, the poor people would get the benefit of living in neat little houses which in course of time would become their own property.

MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR seconded the resolution. He added that Government had been giving motor car and house building advances to officers in the cities. It was the poor people that contributed the largest revenue to the State and as such, Government should help them also. After all, the request of the municipalities was a very modest

one. They merely asked for loans repayable within 10 years and for which the buildings would be security.

MR. A. ANANTHAIYA was of opinion that the provision of money by Government for building houses for the poor was the primary duty of Government and that it was with this idea that large grants were made to the city municipalities to enable them to improve slums and their sanitary condition. He questioned the justice in helping only the cities and not the other municipalities which required greater help from Government.

The condition of houses in the municipalities was very bad and in addition all kinds of epidemics were prevalent there. The municipalities did not ask for any free grant. Their request was that loans should be granted to them at reasonable rates of interest.

It might be said that co-operative societies should be started to undertake the work. Such societies would not work satisfactorily as sufficiently educated men would not be available in all municipalities to manage them satisfactorily. Meetings would not be held regularly and the people would not be willing to burden themselves with unnecessary responsibilities. The best course therefore was to help the people through the municipalities. With these observations, he supported the resolution.

He also requested that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs should be provided for the purpose in the budget.

MR. S. SRIKANTAIYA also agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Ananthaiya and added that the municipalities alone must undertake the work. He suggested that the hire-purchase system which was prevalent in Germany might be adopted, *viz.*, when a house was built, it was given for rent giving option to the occupier at the same time to own it for himself within a specified period. In this case, the occupier would be required to pay a reasonable monthly rent, part of which would be credited to the capital cost of the building. As soon as the cost and interest thereon were recovered, the occupier became the owner of the building. If the owner wished to sell the house, the municipality should be given the first refusal. He also said that there was not much use in simply accepting the resolution, but the system must be given a trial.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that although the principle enunciated in the resolution was a good one, Government could not accept it. He said that if a feasible scheme working out all the details regarding the

security for the money, terms of repayment, etc., was formulated and submitted to Government, the Government would be prepared to consider the same. Till then, nothing could be done. He also stated that the municipalities had power to borrow money for purposes of improvement works. They could do so and provide houses for the poor.

MR. H. V. RANGASAMI pointed out that the promise of Government to contribute to the municipalities a moiety of the cost of town improvement was not fulfilled, with the result that the housing and sanitary conditions of towns remained in the same unsatisfactory state all these years. He said that municipalities were very eager to improve their sanitary and housing conditions, as, for instance, the Hassan Municipality and if the resolution was accepted, it would help them very much.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that the Government had accepted the principle and that they would examine each case on its merits.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA, while considering that it was most important that the poor people should be given some help in the matter, did not favour the idea of Government giving any loans to municipalities, for the simple reason that even if Rs. 20 lakhs were so given, it would be difficult for municipalities to carry out any extensive scheme of house-building. He thought that the municipalities might issue debenture loans on the guarantee of Government and from the money obtained therefrom, give encouragement to the people to build houses. He commended two systems of house-building. One was the insurance system, under which a man built a house with the advance taken from the municipality, the house being mortgaged to the municipality and the loan with interest being repayable within a specified period, in a specified number of instalments. As soon as the first instalment or premium was paid, the house should be handed over to him, with the stipulation that the remaining premia should be regularly paid on due dates. The other system was the rent-free system, under which the person would have to pay annual instalments till the loan was repaid. Under both the systems which were almost identical, not only the loan but interest thereon together with some profit to the municipality could be recovered. The houses to be built should be quite sanitary with a small compound attached to each for a garden. This, he said, was the opinion of Professor Geddes.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH was not in favour of Government borrowing any money for the purpose. He said that moneys borrowed by Government should be spent only on productive works. If the Government had any surplus left out of their annual revenues, that amount might be spent on such improvements. There was no necessity for the Government to borrow money and invest it on houses for the poor, which brought them no return.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO thought that if the municipalities were entrusted with the work, they would charge very heavily for the buildings and the poor would not be benefited in any way. He therefore requested that, instead of buildings, free sites might be given to them.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN stated that Government would be prepared to sanction loans to the municipalities for the purpose if they submitted practical schemes. He said that even now there was a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for loans to municipalities and District Boards. In these circumstances, he thought that the principle of the resolution had already been accepted by the Government. The Bangalore Municipality had built about 50 houses at a cost of Rs. 70,000 and had given them to poor people. The amount was repayable in 15 years and at the end of that period the title to the house would be transferred to the owners, if they had completely paid up their dues.

He did not think it possible for the Government to build houses and hand them over to the people. There were 15 co-operative building societies to whom an advance of Rs. 1¼ lakhs was provided. But as a matter of fact, not more than Rs. 30,000 was utilized. That showed that the co-operative societies also could not undertake to do the business satisfactorily in this direction. Hence, it ought to be the business of the municipalities to manage it.

MR. MIR MAHAMED said that if Government could not help the poor people in this respect, communal committees might be appointed charged with the distribution of funds to be set apart by Government, on their own responsibility. He agreed that Government themselves could not advance moneys direct to the people.

MR. ABDUR RAHMON doubted whether the houses built by the municipalities for the poor would really benefit them. In the case of the Bangalore City Municipality, it was true that some houses were built. But the rent was about Rs. 10 which was not within the power of the poor to pay. The expenditure on each house being about Rs. 1,500 to

Rs. 2,000 it would not pay the municipality to fix a nominal rent. The result was that the help intended for the poor did not reach them.

The next question was whether the town municipalities would be able to repay the loan, if granted to them. He was of opinion that many municipalities were not in a condition to repay. They were not in a position even to pay their own employees. It might not therefore be possible for them to pay towards the loans borrowed for purposes of building houses for the poor. He therefore suggested that some contribution might be given to the municipalities and not loans. If this was not possible, the municipalities themselves should borrow and build houses.

With these observations, he opposed the resolution.

At this stage, the mover withdrew his resolution.

Resolution No. 2.

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved as follows:— "This Assembly recommends that as the levy of Education Cess has been sanctioned throughout the State, fees in High Schools may be remitted, to afford encouragement for education in view of the poverty of the people and the fact that a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination only will not be of any use. The amounts realized from the fees are small."

He added that intelligent boys were generaly poor and scholarships were few. As a pass in the S.S.L.C. was necessary to take up higher technical education, it would be a great advantage if the boys who now gave up education after the Lower Secondary Examination on account of poverty, were allowed to continue High School education without the payment of fees. The loss to Government, he said, was about Rs. 1½ lakhs, which would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages to the State by the boys getting higher education.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO seconded the resolution.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was no object in discussing the point as the mover seemed to have forgotten the object with which the Education Cess was levied That cess was levied for the improvement of primary education. There was no connection between Education Cess and High School education.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO thereupon withdrew his resolution.

Resolution No. 3.

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that suitable provision be made in the budget for meeting the Government share of restoration of minor tanks in cases where contribution due by the people is deposited in the Government treasury."

The resolution was accepted by the Government.

Resolution No. 4.

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved the following resolution:—"That as there is no correspondence between the Revenue and Expenditure and the latter is increasing year by year, this Assembly recommends that 25 per cent of the Revenue may be formed into a reserve fund to meet emergencies during famine, etc., by limiting the pay of high officers and effecting necessary retrenchments so as to bring down the expenditure within the income."

In moving it, he added that Government had been utilising the reserve funds for purposes of balancing the budget and that if they went on doing thus, there would not be any money left to meet emergent expenditure in future years. If not 25 per cent at least 5 per cent of the revenues of the State should be reserved for emergencies. That must be made a rule.

MR. A. ANANTHAIYA seconded the resolution. He also pointed out that the capitalisation fund, depreciation fund and the sinking funds had been utilised for administrative purposes which was against the financial policy laid down by Mr. Datta. There were some departments wherein retrenchments were possible. In some cases, even the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee had not been given effect to. They might be given effect to and retrenchments effected as far as possible. The money thus saved might be utilized for the reserve fund. It was absolutely necessary that some percentage of the revenues should be reserved for emergencies.

It was always a sound principle to meet ordinary service expenditure from ordinary income and not from reserves, and unforseen extraordinary expenditure from extraordinary income. It was therefore not right to utilise the various funds for administrative purposes.

With these observations, he supported the resolution.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN opposed the resolution on the ground that it was unworkable. The resolution

contemplated that 25 per cent of the revenues of the State should be reserved. If that were accepted, the State should set apart a sum of nearly 85 lakhs for reserve fund. Whether that was a feasible proposition, he left the Assembly to judge. The demands of the people were increasing and even when Rs. 8 lakhs were utilized out of reserves, they were found to be insufficient to meet these demands. In these circumstances, he advised the mover to withdraw his resolution.

At this stage the resolution was, by leave, withdrawn by the mover.

Resolution No. 5.

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move that "This Assembly recommends that Unani and Ayurvedic hospitals may be established at every hobli headquarters for the benefit of people in the villages."

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that Government would do all that was possible in the matter.

On this assurance the mover withdrew his resolution.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that with a view to popularise the use of improved ploughs, seeds, manure, etc., throughout the State, Co-operative Societies may be authorised to issue Takavi Loans to raiyats to purchase them, and that funds to the extent of sixty per cent of the reserve funds at their credit may be advanced to them on the security thereof, for the issue of Takavi Loans to raiyats on condition that the loans should be repaid in instalments, together with interest, within a period of five years, the instalments being required to be paid during the harvest season and the Amildar's powers for the grant of the issue of Takavi Loans up to Rs. 100 being also transferred to Co-operative Societies."

In moving the resolution, he added that the raiyats did not get takavi loans in time to purchase seeds, etc., and that was the reason for his bringing up the resolution.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that if the resolution was divided into two parts it might be possible for Government to accept the first portion. The member agreed to it.

THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES said that Government had placed at the disposal of the Co-operative

Department a sum of Rs. 8,000 last year and a sum of Rs. 4,000 had been distributed to eight districts.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER pointed out that the loans taken for the purchase of seeds and manure must be repaid immediately after the crops were raised and as such there was no need to spread the period of repayment beyond five years.

The Government accepted the first part of the resolution, and the second portion was withdrawn by the member.

Resolution No. 7.

The next resolution, *viz.*, "This Assembly recommends to Government that the grants for the University be adequately enhanced" was withdrawn by the mover MR. B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA.

Resolution No. 8.

Movers.—MESSRS. MD. ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that the allotment for awarding scholarships to students of the backward communities be substantially increased in accordance with the resolution already passed in the Assembly."

In moving the resolution he stated that out of a lakh of rupees sanctioned by the Government for scholarships, Rs. 15,000 was set apart for the depresssd classes and Rs. 11,000 for University education. So the amount actually available for purposes of scholarships was Rs. 74,000, for distribution among all the various backward communities, including the Christians and Mahomedans. The amount was sanctioned at a time when the number of students of these classes reading in the Lower Secondary and High Schools was only 2,900. During the last few years, the number had enormously increased and the number of backward class students in these grades was 16,268 according to the Administration Report of the Education Department for the year 1924-25. The amount of Rs. 74,000 available for purposes of scholarships was therefore quite inadequate, under the existing circumstances.

Year after year it was being brought to the notice of the Government that boys belonging to certain minor communities had not been getting the scholarships. In the June Session of the Assembly in 1924, a resolution had been moved in the House to the effect that the grants towards

scholarships should be increased. Government had promised then to increase the grant as far as possible.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that scholarships were granted in the earlier stages for stimulating education. If the percentage of literacy increased as a result of that policy, the scholarship amounts ought to be reduced instead of being increased.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT also remarked that the fact that the number had increased so enormously showed that no further stimulation was required.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN stated that the number of boys belonging to backward communities in the schools was yet very small and that until the number reached 50,000 Government should continue to make adequate provision for the purpose of scholarships. He also said that in the October Session of 1925, a resolution to the effect that 2 lakhs of rupees should be granted for purposes of scholarships had been accepted. He requested that effect might be given to the resolution and additional funds sanctioned for the purpose. Every year 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees were being allowed to lapse out of the sum allotted to the Education Department. At least that sum might be set apart for scholarships.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH seconded the resolution. He stated that but for the scholarships and other concessions given by the Government, the boys of the backward communities could not have had any chance of studying in the schools. It was not right to discourage them at that stage. The concessions were given to them on account of their poverty. Even now, many boys could not go to towns and study in the high school classes on account of their poverty. He gave statistics to show that comparatively the number of boys reading in the middle school and high school classes were much less than those in the lower classes, the reason being that they were too poor to take up those grades of education on account of poverty, and absence of scholarships for them.

He also requested the Government to continue to help the backward communities until they reached a certain stage in there education.

MR. S. C. MALLAYYA agreed entirely with the views expressed both by the mover and Mr. Paramasiviah and supported the resolution.

MR. B. L. BYANNA stated that with all the concessions shown by the Government, the number of literate people among the backward communities was yet small and that it would not be right to withdraw the concessions once granted at this stage.

He also pointed out that there was some discontent among the minor communities owing to the fact that they did not get any benefit as the whole money was being appropriated by the major communities. He therefore suggested that more scholarships should be given to minor communities.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the figures mentioned by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan were not correct, and that the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,08,000 for the purpose. It was not possible for the Government to raise it still further for the present, although they quite sympathised with the resolution.

MR. NARASINGA RAO of Molakalmuru said that a large number of scholarships were being given only in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the other districts were neglected. He also brought to the notice of the House that all the Head Masters being Brahmins and as the Brahmins got nothing, they did not care to equitably distribute the scholarships.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the scholarships were not distributed by the Head Masters but by the committees appointed for the purpose.

MR. NARASINGA RAO said that Brahmin teachers came in the way of backward community boys getting scholarships.

MESSRS. VEMA REDDY and NILGIRI SANJIVIAH also supported the resolution. The former added that many communities were grouped together, with the result that minor communities did not get anything.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that year after year Government promised to give additional grants for scholarships and requested that some additional grant should be provided in the budget of the next year.

MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR of Hunsur urged that as the grants were given from the common revenue, all the communities should be given equal benefits and that the scholarship amount should be equally divided among the various communities, or else only merit scholarships should be awarded.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT agreed to the principle and promised to consider the matter sympathetically.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 9.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN; G. PARAMASIVIAH and D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN moved the following resolution.—"This Assembly recommends that an annual grant to each of the District Boards of a sum equal to the amount of Education Cess collected by them be given by Government in addition to the usual allotment for primary and middle school education."

In moving the resolution he said that the people had been paying Education Cess in spite of the fact that they had been giving many other cesses and that the cess amounted to nearly 6 lakhs of rupees every year. They were doing so in the interests of the education of their boys. He requested that the Government should also contribute an amount equal to the cess collection. In the Education Memorandum, Government had promised to open 10,000 primary schools and 600 middle schools, in the course of five years. Till now, only 5 to 6 thousand schools had been opened. With these observations, he requested the Government to accept the policy of the resolution.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH seconded the resolution. In doing so, he said that just as the Government compelled the the District Boards to pay Education Cess, the Government should also impose compulsion upon themselves in this matter.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the amount derived from the Education Cess levied in the 6 districts at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee was Rs. 4 lakhs and that if the other two districts also accepted the cess, it would bring in an additional income of Rs. 2 lakhs. On the basis of the current year's allotment, the Government's allotment bore a ratio of 1: 3. If the principle of the resolution were accepted, the Government would have to pay another 6 lakhs, equivalent to the amount of cess collected at half an anna in the rupee. As the collection from the Education Cess increased, the Government's contribution to primary education also would increase. In the event of the rate of the levy being raised from 6 pies to one anna, Government's share would double itself. He assured the House that it was the recognised policy of Government to give the maximum possible allotment to primary education. There was no doubt that encouragement should be given to primary education. At the same time, encouragement in other directions also was necessary. In these circumstances, he said that it was not within practical politics to allot the usual grant in addition to a sum equivalent to the Education Cess fund every year. Government could not make a definite

promise beyond assuring the members that liberal grants would be given. He therefore said that it was not possible to accept the resolution.

MR. S. SRIKANTIAH suggested that in case it was not possible for Government to give an equal amount as an additional contribution for primary education, Government might at least give their quota pro-rata to the District Board every year.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that Government were giving a recurring allotment of Rs. 10,000 every year.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR (Anekal) pointed out that the several District Boards consented to the levy of the Education Cess on the specific understanding that in addition to the usual contribution for primary education, Government would sanction an additional grant equivalent to the District Board's contribution. Such a principle had been accepted and followed also in the British Indian Provinces. He urged that the principle of the resolution might be accepted as far as possible. He was of opinion that the present grant of Rs. 10,000 was nothing. The District Boards had to put up school buildings but unless Government also contributed to the cost, it was impossible for the Boards to do everything themselves.

MR. H. V. RANGASAMI observed that before the orders on the Education Memorandum came into force the Local Boards were paying at the rate of 4 pies in the rupee for village school fund. The Education Memorandum raised the question of an Education Cess and the District Boards agreed to pay the cess at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee. But he contended that when the Education Cess was levied the Local Boards were entitled to have their 4 pies that they were paying returned to them. This was not done. The result was that the District Boards paid altogether 10 pies in the rupee. Against this, the District Boards got the benefit of only 6 pies in the rupee. The remaining amount calculated at 4 pies in the rupee went to Government. What he urged was that all the collection made at the rate of 10 pies in the rupee should be made over to the District Boards in addition to such amount as the Government were normally paying. Hence he contended that the meaning of the resolution was merely to give back to the District Boards their own money in full with whatever the Government were pleased to contribute. The 4 pies cess was in the nature of local taxation to which the Local Boards alone were entitled. He was of opinion that

these moneys above referred to should be incorporated into a fund called the "Local Education Fund" in the districts from which the District Boards could draw the required amount for educational expenditure in the district. He had no objection even to make over the entire control over primary education to the District Boards in that event.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL remarked that it was not right to think that no Government money was spent on primary education. He drew the member's attention to the provision made under the Education Department in the budget every year. With regard to the remarks of the previous speaker, he said that all the available resources for primary education were budgetted together and indicated in the budget.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA drew the attention of the House to his last budget speech wherein he had made it clear that Government grant for primary education remained as it was during 1917-18, *i.e.*, before the introduction of the Education Cess. He said that Government had deviated from the principle that they themselves had laid down at the time of the introduction of the cess. He was sorry to find that since the Education Cess was introduced, there was no increase in the number of schools. The extra grant that was sanctioned by Government seemed to have been spent on raising the pay of school masters and on equipment. He was afraid that there was no increase in the percentage of literacy. In order to increase the number of schools materially, he thought it necessary that Government should give as extra grant every year an amount equivalent to the sum realised from education and other local cesses.

Government could find the required funds by effecting retrenchments in all possible directions and the money thus saved utilised for opening new schools. He remarked that primary education was being neglected of late years, and Government were not even spending the allotment made in the budget every year in full.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN referring to the remarks of Mr. H. V. Rangasami, pointed out that the annual income from local cesses amounted to Rs. 3,26,000. But what the Government were sanctioning as additional grant during the past five years was very small. The Government were bound to spend the whole collection from the local cess on primary education.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that

Government would consider, as far as possible, the request for alloting more funds for primary education.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 10.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends that the two Public Works Divisions of the Upper Channels and the Lower Channels be combined into one in charge of one Executive Engineer; the subordinate officers and staff also be similarly reduced."

In doing so, he said that there seemed to be no need for two separate divisions in one and the same place in charge of 2 Executive Engineers on Rs. 500—800 and 4 Assistant Engineers on Rs. 200—450 costing Rs. 26,800 per annum exclusive of the charges on account of the overseers. He did not believe that they were entrusted with any highly important work beyond surveying. He therefore suggested that the two existing divisions might be combined into one and placed under the charge of one Executive Engineer, all the extra officers' and clerks' places being retrenched.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA seconded the resolution and added that on account of these divisions, altogether a sum of Rs. 77,000 had been provided. He did not see the object of keeping such a big establishment for working out the very small provision under the channels. He considered that at least half the cost might be saved and the money utilised for better purposes.

THE SECRETARY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, explained that it was not possible to amalgamate both the divisions into one for the following reasons:—

The channel work was spread over the Mysore and Hassan Districts. 280 miles of channel had to be supervised. The Krishnaraja and Madhavamantri channels could not be supervised by one Divisional Officer. The budget provision referred to by the mover and the seconder was but a portion of the very large grant to be worked by these two Channel Divisions. Besides the provision indicated in the budget, they had to execute the works coming under the Irrigation Cess proposals. Under the Krishnarajasagara works (*vide* p. 92 of the budget) a lot of irrigation works had to be attended to, *e.g.*, Hemagiri channel, Mandagere and Chamaraj

right bank channels. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,77,000 had to be worked under this head. When the Chamaraj right bank channels were completed, an extent of 50,000 acres were expected to come under wet cultivation which would fetch to Government an additional revenue of Rs. 45,000. This important work had to be entrusted to an Executive Engineer with a separate staff.

Another reason against the proposed amalgamation was that according to the agreement arrived at with Madras on the utilisation of the Cauvery waters, there was scope to bring altogether 28,000 acres of land under irrigation and immediately within the next 3 or 4 years, 10,000 out of it would be brought under irrigation with the help of this staff, resulting in an income of Rs. 80,000 from assessment.

For these reasons, the question of retrenching the officers or the staff in the two P. W. Divisions could not be considered for some years.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN was thoroughly satisfied with the explanation furnished. The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 11.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that the system of granting loans without interest for house building purposes to officers drawing a salary of Rs. 250 and more be discontinued."

In moving the resolution he said that the existing practice should be discouraged in the interest of State finances. He found that a sum of Rs, 1,08,000 was still outstanding according to the accounts for 1924-25.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was an advance amount that was being recovered every month from the salaries of officers.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that Government would accept the principle laid down by the resolution.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH said that what it contemplated was the abolition of the system of granting loans without interest. When the idea of every loan implied interest, this was a peculiar system of issuing loans by Government. He, therefore, wanted the system itself to be abolished. He added that this resolution was brought up with the object of explaining the reasons why the present system was objectionable and should be abolished.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that the idea of the resolution was not explicit from the wording of the resolution itself and that Government could only accept the principle laid down by the resolution as it stood.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired where the objection was if the employer gave a loan to his employee.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH replied that when there was no money available, it should not be given free of interest.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL remarked that the money would be recovered every month from the officials' pay.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that there was no objection to accept the resolution as it was worded.

Resolution No. 12.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends that the districts of Kolar and Bangalore and those of Tumkur and Chitaldrug be formed into two districts only for purpose of district administration in respect of Forest and Civil Works Departments."

In doing so, he said that he had brought up a similar resolution in the June Session of 1924 and that thereupon Government had promised to investigate the matter. As the result of the promised investigation was not communicated to the members, Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan requested that the same might be communicated in the form of a note and the same circulated.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT promised to comply with the request.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Resolution No. 13.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH and D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that the Government may be pleased to undertake as a matter of general policy underlying the budget, to open maternity hospitals in all places where the respective District Boards and municipalities agree to contribute two-thirds of the non-recurring and recurring charges."

In doing so, MR. MALLAPPA pointed out that no

separate provision had been included in the budget for this purpose. As several places were badly in need of maternity hospitals, he requested that a separate allotment should be made under the Medical Department.

MR. SINGRI NANJAPPA represented that the District Board passed a resolution for the immediate opening of a maternity at Tiptur and had sent up proposals therefor to Government.

MR. PIR SAB also referred to a similar requisition from the Tarikere Municipality.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government had already accepted the principle laid down in the resolution and begun to give effect to it. Even though a separate allotment was not made in the budget, Government would obtain the sanction of the Legislative Council in cases of urgency in connection with proposals under supplementary demands. It was thus purely a matter between the Legislative Council and the Government. Government had opened maternities at Hole-Narsipur, Sagar and other places last year under similar circumstances.

The principle of the resolution was accepted by Government.

Resolution No. 14.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends that Government may be pleased to adopt as a matter of general policy within a period of two years to construct all school buildings for which a moiety of the cost has already been paid by the people."

In doing so, he said that there were several instances where the villagers' contribution for the construction of school houses had been collected 8 or 9 years back but no buildings constructed so far. The people were thus made to lose their interest and enthusiasm in educational matters and they hesitated to come forward with further contributions for providing school buildings. He therefore requested that Government should make use of the funds already contributed by the people and begin the construction of school buildings in all such places where a moiety of the cost had been collected from the people.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Government agreed with the principle suggested by the

mover. He admitted that most of the contributions from the people were collected long ago and that owing to financial and other causes, the works were delayed. As it would not be possible to order all those works to be taken up at once, a programme had recently been drawn up and work was going on according to it. He said that Government would accept the suggestion made in the resolution if the time limit imposed therein were removed.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH pointed out that the time limit was imposed just to indicate the keenness of the movers upon this question. He was personally afraid that the villagers might claim a refund of their contributions if the question of school buildings were still further delayed.

MR. G. MALLANNA said that if Government would make over all the funds collected in the Mysore District to the District Board, the latter would guarantee to take up and finish the construction in the course of one year.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN complained that Government were not able to provide the House even with a list of contributions received from the people. The House had been trying to get at the list from the time of Mr. Reddy.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that the department had prepared a list, but he could not say that it was complete. The difficulty in preparing a correct list was due to the fact that contributions were received from the villagers by the various departments such as the Public Works, Revenue and Education Departments.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN requested that the list might be got prepared within a specified period, as otherwise there would be no record of moneys paid by the villagers.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT enquired whether the Assembly was agreeable to the Government paying a nominal interest on the contributions till such time as they were actually utilised for the objects for which they were collected, or whether they would prefer the money to be returned.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH replied that what they wanted was the school building and not the interest on their contributions. Government should see that the laudable object of the contributors was fulfilled without further delay, and that the money should under no circumstances be returned.

MESSRS. PIR SAB AND MIR MAHOMED SAB (Tarikere) wanted sanction to the construction of another building for the use of the Hindustani Boys' School at Tarikere as the present building (donated by the townsmen) was not adequate and was not centrally situated.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that Government would accept the principle of this resolution wherever a moiety of the cost had been deposited with Government.

Resolution No. 15.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that a more liberal allotment than heretofore be made for the supply of medicines and for properly equipping hospitals."

He explained that this subject was dealt with in detail by several members at the time of the discussion of the budget and did not require any further discussion. The hospitals were generally so ill-equipped that in most places, for want of medicines and bandage cloth, several patients were sent back every day without medical aid.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that Government would accept the resolution.

The resolution was accepted.

Resolution No. 16.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends that a more liberal allotment than heretofore be made for opening new dispensaries in rural areas."

In doing so, the member observed that the allotment of Rs. 5,000 made in the budget was very small. The number of new dispensaries that might be opened out of this allotment would be very few. The rural parts were not at all benefited by the liberal grants given to big hospitals in the cities.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that this grant was meant only for the maidan parts as a separate provision existed for the malnad. Government hoped to open 5 or 6 new dispensaries in the malnad during the coming year and at least 3 in the maidan. Besides the provison made in the budget, the District Boards should contribute their moiety of cost.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that at present there were only 107 dispensaries in the rural area and unless more liberal grants were sanctioned, this number would not increase.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR (Anekal) pointed out that a principle might be laid down that more needy places should receive the first attention. A programme should be framed in consultation with the District Boards and new dispensaries opened according to the urgency of each locality.

The resolution was accepted.

Resolution No. 17.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that adequate povision be made in the budget for 1926-27 for opening at least four veterinary dispensaries in rural parts."

In moving the resolution, he said that the allotment of Rs. 4,000 provided for in the budget was not adequate. It was Rs. 6,000 last year. In the interest of the cattle which were the backbone of the agricultural population he requested the grant to be enhanced.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the extra allotment was made last year as a special case since the Local Boards gave their quota during the course of the year. Otherwise the usual grant was only Rs. 4,000. He, however, said that provision had been made for two more dispensaries in the coming year and that the idea was to open four dispensaries every year.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL also pointed out that Government had to meet a very large expenditure of Rs. 2,35,000 for the purchase of the serum and that it was not feasible to increase the grant for 1926-27.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that arrangements were being made to manufacture the serum locally and the expenditure on this score was expected to be reduced hereafter. He added that Government had no objection to accept the principle laid down by the resolution.

The resolution was accepted in principle.

Resolution No. 18.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLLAPPA.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that the income from *hulbanni* and *amarai* be transferred to the respective Village Panchayet Funds."

He asked that as the Village Panchayet Act was likely to be brought into force in the near future, it was desirable to provide the new Panchayets with sufficient funds by transferring to them the two items mentioned in the resolution.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT pointed out that it was not desirable to give them too much money at once.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH said that they should have some capital to start with. If this was done, it was possible that the members who were opposed to the introduction of the scheme might change their mind and support the new self-government measure. He therefore thought that this concession might be shown to them as a sort of impetus for good work.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN in seconding the resolution said that the extra powers granted to the Panchayets would be of no avail without funds. He wanted that the revenue derived in each village from the *amarai* and the *hulbanni* should be spent for the benefit of that village.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained the difficulty in the way of accepting the above suggestion. It so happened that in several cases big villages derived only very small income from these sources whereas very small villages obtained thousands of rupees. If the principle suggested by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan were accepted, the really needy villages would get only very small grants. Therefore a more equitable distribution would be devised by Government themselves crediting the entire income to the general revenues and giving contributions according to the requirements of each village. At present a sum of Rs. 75,000 under *hulbanni* and Rs. 1,50,000 under *amarai* were derived. Government' contributions are given in the budget.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN suggested that under the Village Panchayet Scheme there was scope to group together villages when the difficulty pointed out by the First Member of Council would be obviated.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that even then the difficulty would not be solved. Government could not assign these revenues without causing hardship to several Panchayets.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN pleaded that even though his resolution was not accepted immediately, these items might be made over to the villages gradually. Otherwise, there would not be much use in granting local autonomy to villages.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMIAH thought that in addition to the income derived from the *hulbanni* and *amarai*, the Village Panchayets should also be given a portion of the income derived by the District Boards, such as the income from cattle pounds, etc.

On Government agreeing to give adequate contributions to each Panchayet, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 19.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends that the budget estimates of receipt and expenditure relating to all heads of cesses now in force be furnished to members of this House."

In doing so, he said that the members of the Assembly were very anxious to know exactly the total income derived under the several cess heads, such as Local Cess, Railway Cess, Education Cess, Irrigation Cess, and how they were being utilised.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the income from the Local Cess, Education Cess and the Railway Cess pertained to the District Board budgets and as such Government would not be in a position to furnish any details in regard to them. Whatever portion was utilised for purposes of education would appear in the budget under the head Education. Only the Irrigation Cess was under the entire control of Government and the detailed budget relating to this fund would be furnished to the members.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn by the leave of the House on the understanding that whatever information that was possible would be given.

Resolution No. 20.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH and D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that the budget estimates of receipts and expenditure relating to General Muzrai Fund be furnished to the members of this House in order to enable them to discuss and move resolution on the grants from State funds to muzrai institutions."

He said that Government were allowing a grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs every year for the Muzrai Fund. The members of the Assembly were not aware of the several items for which the money was expended. If details were furnished to them, the House would be in a position to exercise some control over the expenditure and regulate it properly. As it was, some of the members had an impression that certain important items of expenditure did not receive the attention that they were entitled to.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained the procedure that was being adopted by Government in allotting money from this fund. The grants made were being utilised mostly for the repair and renovation of buildings. Government had no objection to furnish copies of the detailed statement to the members.

The resolution was accepted.

Resolution No. 21.

MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that the grant for drinking water wells in villages and for rural reconstruction be substantially increased."

In moving the resolution he represented that the allotment of Rs. 50,000 for a State consisting of 20,000 villages was too small. For want of good drinking water, several villages were subject to epidemic diseases. Owing to bad seasonal conditions there was no water for cattle also. It was the primary duty of Government to meet this vital need. When Government were spending a liberal sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs to improve the water supply of the two cities, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore, at least a lakh of rupees should be provided for rural water supply, as recommended by the Special Finance Committee. He also requested to issue strict orders to the authorities concerned to make early arrangement for the sinking of wells so that the sanctioned funds might not lapse.

In supporting the resolution, MR. LINGE GOWDA pointed out that the sum of Rs. 73,000 allotted last year was found to be very inadequate. If wells were sunk once in a village, there would be no need to spend more money therefor in the same village. If for the next few years Government would continue to give a special grant to each District Board, it

was quite possible for every village to be equipped with a drinking water well with the aid of the people's contribution.

MESSRS. BORANNA, RUDRAPPA AND VEMA REDDY represented that as the raiyats were very much impoverished owing to bad seasonal conditions, the villagers should be exempted from paying any contribution and that the entire cost of sinking drinking water wells should be borne by Government themselves.

MR. NANJAPPA (Kantarajapura) gave a vivid description of the suffering of the people in the malnad for want of proper drinking water, where they were using the unhealthy tank water and courting epidemic diseases. He emphasised that Government should not insist on recovering the villagers' contributions.

MESSRS. NANJAPPA, KRISHNAMURTYACHAR AND PIR SAB also strongly supported the previous speakers on the subject and said that if for the next 6 years Government would allot at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh and provide 50 villages in each district with wells, the drinking water problem could be permanently solved. In conclusion, they said that they asked only for the allotment of a sum for the entire rural area which would not be more than what Government were spending on the Bangalore City water supply improvement.

MESSRS. B. L. BYANNA, MALLANNA, and M. RAMASWAMI (Mysore) pleaded severally for increasing the grant to Rs. 1 lakh.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO represented that several villages in the Tumkur District had given their quota and wanted preference to be shown to such villages in framing the programme.

MR. KRISHNAMURTYACHAR said that if the amount now allotted were distributed to the districts, each district would not get more than Rs. 6,000. It was estimated that each well would on an average cost Rs. 450 and the provision for each district would be nothing for the purpose intended. He thought that at least 50 villages in each district should be given wells every year. He urged for a provision of at least an annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the next 10 years.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the Government would accept the resolution.

Resolution No. 22.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR G. PARAMASIVIAH moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that the control and management of Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapathasala be vested in the Education Department as in the opinion of this Assembly the transfer of item of charges relating to that institution from the head of Education to that of Muzrai Institutions is against the general principle underlying spread of education in the State."

In moving the above, MR. PARAMASIVIAH said that this subject was coming up every year ever since this Assembly was organised. It was not quite clear why the control of this particular institution was transferred to the Muzrai Department and whether it was done to safeguard any particular interest. He thought the Muzrai Department should be primarily concerned with the administration of temples and in spending the charitable endowments in accordance with the wishes of the donors and philanthropists. For the Mysore College a pandit for the Veda class on Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 had been recommended and this was not an item of expenditure on the Muzrai Department. It was not clear why Government should run it as a Muzrai institute when the Special Committee had recommended it to be made a grant-in-aid institute.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT explained that the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapathasala was a special institution. If it was the intention of the mover that Veda classes should be started in the Bangalore College, Government had no objection to start such classes provided teachers were available.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH replied that it was possible to find qualified teachers for this purpose.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL announced that Government had no objection to opening the Veda classes in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore, if qualified teachers could be found and added that the existing arrangement by which a separate institute was run under the control of the Muzrai Department would continue.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn after the above explanation.

Resolution No. 23.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.—

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends that necessary funds be provided for increasing the number of beds in the Victoria Hospital by at least 50 during the year 1926-27."

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that Government were aware that the existing beds were not sufficient and they had already arranged for their increase and added that the resolution would be accepted by Government if the mover would omit the specific number of beds mentioned therein.

On the mover's agreeing to substitute the words "as far as possible" for "by at least 50" and omitting the year, Government accepted the resolution.

Resolution No. 24.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommeds that necessary funds be provided for arranging to have a *dhobikhana* or laundry in the Victoria Hospital for washing the soiled clothes of in-patients and the present practice of getting them washed by local dhobies along with the clothes of the general public be immediately discontinued as it endangers public health."

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT accepted the resolution and said that immediate instructions would be issued to the Senior Surgeon to employ separate dhobies for washing the clothes of the in-patients in the Victoria Hospital. As regards other hospitals also, this rule would be observed as far as possible.

The resolution was accepted.

Resolution No. 25.

Movers.—MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH AND D. S. MALLAPPA.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends that immediate steps be taken to abolish the post of Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Schools in accordance with the resolution already passed by this House."

In moving it, he observed that a similar resolution had been moved at the last Dasara Session of the Assembly and also passed by a vast majority, but Government had not given effect to it. The state of girls' education was far from satisfactory, as Government themselves had observed in their review of the report of public instruction for the last official year. The reason was that different officers were placed in charge of girls' and boys' education. There was no uniformity of progress in the two cases. Though inspection

work in either case was not as satisfactory as could be expected, it was more in the case of girls' education than in the case of boys' education. That was because the Inspectresses could not attend to their executive duties without much inconvenience. Even when they went on inspection work, the schools were generally inspected for one or two hours each, which was not enough. No one lady officer could in reason be expected to efficiently control schools in four or five districts. With a view to bring about uniform progress and efficient working of both the girls' and boys' schools, the speaker suggested that the posts of Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress should be abolished, the control of girls' schools being transferred to the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, though they are supervised by the Assistant Inspectress.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA supported the resolution, and observed that all the schools of one and the same grade should be under the control of one officer. Government had brought about a very welcome reform in appointing two provincial officers for control over the two grades of education. But it was a pity that this reform was not extended to girls' education. The Inspectress or Deputy Inspectress could not inspect all the schools even once in the course of the year. This work was done, if at all, by the Assistant Inspectress, the other lady officers attending only to correspondence work as between the former and the Inspector-General. If the same officer was given control over both boys' and girls' schools, constant supervision would be rendered possible. It was not the intention of the speaker that the present Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress should be thrown out of employment; they could as well be appointed as Lecturers in the Maharani's High School or other institution. If the resolution was given effect to, the object of Government in spending large sums of money on girls' education would be fulfilled.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH further supported the resolution. Referring to the Dewan-Presidents' observations in winding up the discussion on the same subject at the last session of the Assembly, *viz.*, that "Dr. Seal has made a suggestion that there should be one lady expert in the Central Office to be in touch with female education," the speaker said that he had not the least objection to the suggestion being given effect to. All that he felt was that lady officers could not in justice be expected to do inspection work efficiently. The Dewan-President had said, on the same occasion, that all these matters

were under the consideration of Government and the member therefore urged that early orders should be passed in the matter.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that this was a very big matter and was still under the consideration of Government.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH requested that early orders should be passed in the matter.

The resolution was, at this stage, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 26.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to Government the immediate necessity for the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into and report upon retrenchment in the expenditure of the State carried out in pursuance of Retrenchment Committee's recommendations and of the recommendations made from time to time by the non-official members in this Assembly and the Legislative Council and reasons for not carrying them out, if any; secondly, to enquire into the possibility or otherwise of further carrying out such recommendations; and thirdly and lastly, to examine and report on the scope of reducing taxation."

In moving the resolution, the member said that most of the important directions in which retrenchments could be effected had already been brought to the notice of Government in the course of the discussions on the budget. So many of the people's representatives had referred to the various wants of the several parts of the State, and it was simply impossible for the Government to find funds to attend to all those wants. The only way of finding the necessary funds for supplying at least the more urgent of the wants was by effecting retrenchments in all possible directions. The necessity for retrenchments was real and was pressed before Government for the past several years. A resolution was brought up at the last Budget Session of the Assembly, which Government accepted in principle and promised to give effect to, as far as possible. It was on that assurance that the resolution was withdrawn. But so far, the member said, there was no indication to show that Government were really anxious to give effect to all the suggestions made to them. He did not know the difficulties in the way of Government accepting all the suggestions. But he would certainly like the appointment of a mixed committee

for examining the practicability of the suggestions and submitting recommendations in respect of such of them as might be accepted.

As regards the terms of reference, the member suggested that the suggestions made by the people from time to time should also be referred to the mixed committee, as the retrenchments already ordered by Government were only in respect of some of the directions indicated. Secondly, Government were imposing fresh taxation whenever new activities were taken up in the several departments. He wanted that the mixed committee should be asked to suggest ways and means for taking them up without recourse to fresh levies, and at the same time to recommend remission of assessments in all deserving cases.

When called upon by the Dewan-President to submit his own suggestions as to the scope for further retrenchments, the member observed that drastic retrenchments were possible under salaries to the higher officers. He wanted a statutory provision that the salary of Members of Council should for all time be fixed at Rs. 1,000. The number of Secretaries to Government had to be reduced. Government themselves had accepted that three Secretaries would quite do, but this was not done. The post of Director of Geology had also to be abolished. The allowances given to the higher officers had to be curtailed. He also felt that it was not worth continuing the Stud Farm at Kunigal. As regards combination of offices, he suggested that the Director of Industries and Commerce could also do the duties of Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Similarly, the posts of the Railway Agent and the Traffic Manager could also be combined. Since the year 1914 it was being represented that the post of Revenue Commissioner was unnecessary in this State. The District Judge's Court at Bangalore appeared to him as unnecessary, as the litigant public could go direct to the Chief Court in appeal against decisions of the Subordinate Judge. Government was incurring a large expenditure on account of the Amrut Mahal Department, though one of the former Superintendents had submitted a scheme with a view to make it self-supporting. There were too many officers in the Railway Department and, comparing the mileage here with that on the British Indian Railways, three Assistant Traffic Managers were one too many. Mr. Krishna Rao thought that there were too many districts and taluks from the point of view of the total area of the State. Though a very large question, involving difficult

considerations, Government must pay earnest consideration to this suggestion.

Reverting to the question of reduction of salaries, the member urged that there should be a fixed percentage of reduction in the case of all the officers drawing more than Rs. 250, up to the Dewan. There was no use considering retrenchments if this suggestion was not viewed with favour. It was easy to give effect to it as nearly all the employees of Government were local persons and would do anything for their country. He did not mean to suggest a uniform reduction all at once. It might be given effect to as far as possible, without seriously affecting the Administration.

The member hoped that the Dewan would seriously consider all the above proposals.

MR. M. P. SOMASEKHARA RAO in supporting the resolution said that the expenditure was steadily increasing even after the appointment of the last Retrenchment Committee. From the reply of Government to Interpellation No. 32, Appendix VII, it was seen that the total expenditure of the State was as follows :—

Year	Expenditure
1921-22	344 lakhs and odd
1922-23	331 ,,
1923-24	339 ,,
1924-25	340 ,,
1925-26	345 ,,
1926-27 (Estimate)	348 ,, or very nearly 349 lakhs

After deducting the allotment under Palace Civil List, Subsidy, etc., the expenditure under Service Heads in the year 1921-22 was Rs. 245 lakhs and odd and came down to Rs. 221 lakhs after the retrenchments were effected. Since then it was as follows :—

Year	Expenditure
1923-24	228 lakhs
1924-25	225 ,,
1925-26	229 ,,
1926-27 (Estimate)	233 ,,

It was thus seen that though retrenchments had been effected at one time, the expenditure was again showing an increase in subsequent years. Even though the expenditure last year was less than the provision made in the budget under Education, K.R.S., and Electric Works, the total expenditure was much more than the estimate, and large withdrawals had to be made from the reserves. That in the

budget year also the reserves would have to be drawn upon had already been definitely announced. The member observed that the reserve fund was always intended to meet extraordinary items of expenditure and for being drawn upon in times of famine. If it was drawn upon even for normal expenditure, there would not be funds enough for extraordinary expenditure. The demand from nation-building departments would increase from year to year. The only solution to the problem was to effect retrenchments in the several directions indicated by the mover of the resolution, and for examining the proposals and submit suitable recommendations, the appointment of a mixed committee was very necessary.

MR. H. BORANNA further supported the resolution and laid stress on the need for combination of offices. He quoted instances of Mr. L. Ricketts, being in charge of the departments of Police, Forest, and Statistics. Even now, the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Excise Commissioner could be combined. He also suggested the abolition of the post of Director of Geology.

MR. B. L. BYANNA also spoke in favour of the resolution. He thought that a committee was necessary to enquire into the circumstances that necessitated drawing upon the reserves during the past few years and led to increase of expenditure ever since the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations were submitted. It was necessary to lay down a definite policy under which, after making available the necessary funds for economic development, the expenditure could be met out of the normal revenue. He said that some members had pleaded for a combination of offices and retrenchments in salaries while others opposed it on the ground that the purity of the service and efficiency of work would suffer if that were done. The appointment of a committee would be helpful to Government as they would examine both the aspects and make suitable recommendations to Government. After all, the appointment of a committee would not involve any very great cost.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, while agreeing that the expenditure had to be retrenched in many respects, felt surprised at some of the suggestions made by the mover and some of his supporters. The members of the Assembly were men of vast experience and were known for their sound views, and as such, suggestions such as the amalgamation of districts and taluks would look ridiculous in the eyes of outside political thinkers. Even now, the rural population could not make

all their wants felt and get grievances redressed. Such being the case, one Deputy Commissioner could not be expected to manage two districts together. How far these suggestions were practicable had to be seriously considered. It was true that decades ago, one officer held charge of the Police, Excise, Forest and other departments. But the activities of each department had considerably expanded and much larger revenue was derived under each of them. The expenditure of the spending departments had similarly increased many times over. He added that he was anxious not to be understood as opposing the resolution ; all that he wanted was that the impression should not be created that all the members of the Assembly were in favour of it.

The only object with which the appointment of a mixed committee was advocated was to submit detailed recommendations in regard to retrenchments. This, he said, could as well be done by the members themselves as the Assembly met twice every year and the representatives of the people had ample scope to discuss the pros and cons of every proposal before it. In that way more concrete suggestions could be made than by a committee consisting of 4 or 5 members and sitting for a few days only. The members of the two popular Houses could discuss matters in connection with resolutions on the budget, general resolutions, cut motions, representations and in many other ways, and had opportunities of doing so more than in any other country.

Coming to the details suggested by the mover, Mr. Mohamed Abbas Khan pointed out that the Special Finance Committee had bestowed considerable thought in regard to the abolition of the Geological Department. They did not see any necessity to abolish the department itself. All that they recommended was that one of the Senior Professors of the Central College could manage the department, with a suitable allowance for the work. Government also considered the matter and found that the preparation of working plans and several other important activities of the department could not be efficiently attended to by a single Professor. They had examined every one of the recommendations of the committee and given effect to all those that were considered feasible, with the result that retrenchments to the extent of about Rs. 50 lakhs had been effected.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT pointed out that any fresh proposals could be referred to the Standing Committee for Finance and Taxation.

MR. MOHAMED ABBAS KHAN agreed in the above view and added that that committee consisted of representatives of both the Constitutional Assemblies. They discussed the revenue and expenditure of the State in every detail each year and freely expressed their views in regard to each item for the consideration of Government.

With regard to the Amrut Mahal Department, the member did not agree with the mover that it was not even a self-supporting department. The discussions in the recent session of the Legislative Council showed that the department had shown a surplus of one lakh of rupees last year. The department was doing very good work and it was the opinion of the Council that it should be given every encouragement by Government.

The speaker felt that in many cases reduction of salaries was not called for and would lead to serious results. If an Amildar or a Police Inspector drew comparatively less pay in olden days, it could not be said that he was always above suspicion. It was absolutely necessary that the efficiency of our officers and the purity of the service should not be allowed to suffer under any circumstances. Our officers were in no way less efficient than those in British India, for example, but were paid comparatively low salaries. What, after all, would be the savings if, as proposed, the salary of a Member of Council was reduced by Rs. 200 a month? Referring to travelling allowances, he said that it was a pity that as a matter of fact the officers of the Engineering and some other departments were not realizing even their out-of-pocket expenses.

The member believed that the question of further retrenchments was one which could well be left to Government themselves to decide, and he appealed to the mover not to press his resolution. It was never the object of Government to incur unnecessary expenditure. Of course, it was easy to reduce or omit grants in respect of many departments, but that would be to our own detriment.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR supported the resolution. The intention of the mover was that a committee should be appointed to discuss the possibility of retrenchments and submit suitable recommendations to Government for such orders as they thought proper. He was of opinion that the State did not require a highly paid Director of Industries and Commerce, or the many assistants that he had. The Bhadravati Iron Works were run by a separate Board of Management; the Sandal Oil Factory had a Director of its

own; and a full-time Superintendent was in charge of the Central Industrial Workshop; and in view of these facts there was not much work for the Director of Industries and Commerce. Speaking form past experience he felt that there was not much use in members merely representing their wants and grievances as Government was not able to remedy them for want of funds. It was not likely that fresh sources of revenue could be tapped, and if all the representations made to Government had to be given proper consideration, it was necessary to make available sufficient funds, which under the exisiting circumstances they could not do. He therefore believed that the appointment of a committee such as the one suggested was necessary.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH opposed the resolution. With regard to Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar's suggestion that the post of Director of Industries and Commerce should be abolished he observed that such a suggestion would not have been made if the member had known the kind and amount of work done by that officer. He referred to the various industries started and worked throughout the State, which were all to the credit of the Industries Department. If, as suggested by the mover of the resolution and his supporters, a committee were appointed, that, he was afraid, would entail a further unnecessary cost to the State; and after all, all the questions proposed to be referred to the committee had already been referred to in the course of the discussions. The proper thing to do, therefore, was to submit to Government practical recommendations which would surely be given the best consideration possible.

Mr. S. SRIKANTAIYA, on the other hand, favoured the resolution. Though inclined to fall in with the cross bench mentality of Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, he felt that to examine the very proposals made by that member, a committee was necessary. It was not possible for all the members of the Assembly to discuss every proposal that might come up before it. It was true that, as pointed out by the Dewan-President, public servants must be actuated by patriotic motives and not by considerations of pay and prospects. But at the same time they could not be expected to work contentedly if at least a living wage was not given to them. It might be that some highly qualified officers had left service here and sought employment elsewhere because they were not paid handsomely. It was up to the Government to see that efficient local men served the State. To examine this and allied matters the appointment of a committee was highly desirable.

Mr. G. PARAMASIVIAH believed that the formation of a committee was not necessary as all the suggestions made by the mover had been made by the Retrenchment Committee. There were reasons why some of those recommendations were not accepted by Government. They were made with reference to the financial condition prevailing at the time. But within the past year or two, fortunately, the financial stability of the State had been restored and it was not necessary to give effect to some of the proposals of the committee. Even if a new committee was appointed it could not be taken for granted that all their recommendations would be accepted; it was just possible that new appointments would be suggested. It was a happy circumstance that the Dewan-President had at heart the welfare of the people at large, as much as the people themselves, so much so that at the very commencement of his regime he had promised to do all that was in his power to improve the condition of men and affairs in the State. It must therefore be left to the Dewan-President himself to decide the question in the best manner possible.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO observed that the resolution involved large considerations. He incidentally referred to a "Letter to the Youth of India" in the course of which the several requirements of the country as a whole were mentioned and various political questions also discussed. Applying the views expressed in that letter to the case of Mysore, the speaker observed that very large grants were required for restoration of tanks, provision of schools for all villages, provision of medical aid in rural areas, etc. Government elsewhere had been characterized as "cold, unidealistic and non-Indian," "efficient in form, not in life"; and it should be the object of our Administration, unlike the above, to train the local youth to become bold and independent. Our Government, the speaker continued, should be remodelled to suit local conditions. He agreed that the Government employees should be paid enough, but it was necessary that they were not paid excessively. He concluded by saying that patriotism should be the sole aim, not pay.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the object of the mover of the resolution was three-fold, *viz.*, to examine how far the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee had been given effect to, how far further retrenchments were possible and to what extent the incidence of taxation could be reduced, and a committee was recommended to go into these matters. He observed that

every possible suggestion of the Special Finance Committee had been given effect to with the result that savings to the extent of about Rs. 35 lakhs had been effected ; in fact, Government had gone further than the proposals of the committee. It was not possible to accept every one of their proposals on account of practical difficulties, and in all such cases, the reasons for not accepting them had been published in the Gazette. It was not necessary, therefore, to appoint another committee to go over the same ground again. Government would however bear the matter in mind and reduce expenditure as opportunities offered. In the Dewan's Address, reference was made to the savings effected in the budget of the Survey Department. Government were always prepared to give the best consideration to any suggestions made for effecting economies which were feasible. In these circumstances they did not see the need for appointing another committee.

As regards reduction of taxation, the Second Member of Council observed that the incidence of taxation in Mysore was not higher than elsewhere.

Referring to Mr. M. P. Somasekhara Rao's observation that the expenditure which was 221 lakhs in 1922-23 had risen to 233 lakhs in the budget estimates, he replied that after all the increase was only 12 lakhs in the course of four years, which was not much; and the greater portion of the increase was under Education and Grants for Public Improvements, and to some extent under Pension Charges. He believed that none of these increases could be considered unnecessary. For providing the funds required for the introduction of the Separation Scheme and other urgent measures, Government had reduced expenditure in other directions and utilized the savings for the purpose.

In view of all these points, Government considered that the appointment of a committee as proposed would not be of much practical use.

In replying to the criticisms on the resolution, MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO stated that it was not sound to argue that because the Ministers in British India were paid much higher salaries than in Mysore, the salaries given here should not be reduced. There was no comparison between the two Administrations, and the Mysore officers were mostly local men, and would continue to live here after retirement. If at all a comparison should be made it should be done with countries like Japan and England. The speaker was of opinion that the officers in British India

were not all for disinterested service to the country. The member added that even apart from patriotic service, higher salaries in British India might perhaps be justified on account of the larger jurisdictions there, but were not needed in Mysore which was a small State.

It was not a reasonable argument to say that a committee was unnecessary because representations could be made both in the Assembly and in the Legislative Council. If that was so, he asked why a special committee had been appointed in previous years to suggest retrenchments.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT asked the speaker why he took such a pessimistic view of the Mysore finances and added that the State was in a very sound position financially.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO replied that he did not mean that the financial position was not sound but that he felt that further savings had to be effected if the wants of the people should be supplied. Several lakhs of rupees were required if all the needs of the people as made out from the discussions on the resolutions on the budget had to be provided. It was not possible to find funds unless the present scale of expenditure was reduced ; and such reduction was possible mostly under establishment charges.

He did not think that it was a reasonable fear that outside administrations or people would mistake any proposals in this matter ; on the other hand, they would appreciate such proposals.

The member agreed that committees were not required to go into every simple matter ; but the proposal under discussion was one which deserved to be gone into by a committee. If, as suggested by some of the members, proposals were submitted in the Assembly or the Legislative Council, Government could not be expected to give off-hand replies on the spur of the moment. If, on the other hand, a committee discussed the pros and cons of the proposals and submitted recommendations, it would be much easier for Government to consider them and pass suitable orders. Besides, the interval between the sessions of the Assemblies was so long that much time would be wasted even if Government wanted to consult popular opinion.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the Standing Committee for Finance and Taxation would do as well, and that a separate committee was not necessary.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO observed that that committee met only occasionally and sat for a short time. If, however, Government thought that a separate committee

was not necessary, he would suggest the terms of reference to the Standing Committee might be made sufficiently comprehensive. He also requested that associate members be co-opted, if necessary.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that Government were prepared to give the Standing Committee sufficient time. They did not want to conceal anything from the Standing Committee and would place every fact before them and make more use of this as well as other committees.

MR. KRISHNA RAO suggested that representatives of the people might be allowed to give evidence before the Standing Committee on matters of public finance.

But THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that that would be beyond the scope of the committee.

MR. H. BORANNA requested that the question of amalgamation of districts should be outside the purview of the Standing Committee.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO stated that there should be no such restrictions. The committee, he said, should be given full liberty in all such matters; it was quite open to the Government to accept or not to accept any recommendation.

With these remarks Mr. Krishna Rao withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 27.

Mover.—MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.

"With a view to render the executive and judicial separation scheme of real benefit to the people, this Assembly recommends to Government that provision may be made for locating more stationary magistrates in the moffussil places."

This resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Resolution No. 28.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to Government that necessary provision be made in the coming year's budget for giving effect to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the Malnad Improvement contained in its reports recently submitted to Government."

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed at the outset that Government were in full sympathy with the resolution and realized the urgency of the matter.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO stated that the question was being promised sympathetic consideration for the past 14 or 15

years but substantial evidence of sympathy had yet to be found. More than once the causes that led to the deterioration of the malnad had been investigated but no practical action was taken to improve the condition of the tract. Death-rate in the malnad was very high, poverty was increasing, and there was paucity of labour. There was, even after the several investigations, considerable difference of opinion as to the causes that led to the present condition of the malnad. The member thought that the economic condition of the people had to be improved urgently.

Closely connected with the question of improving the economic condition of the malnad, the member observed, was that of Land Mortgage Banks. The people of the tract had been making repeated representations in this matter for the past few years, and the member appealed to the Dewan to take personal interest in the matter so that during his regime it might be disposed of to the satisfaction of all concerned. The malnad districts were among the most beautiful districts in the State and if they were improved, the State as a whole would profit by it.

Mr. Krishna Rao in this connection took the opportunity of requesting the Dewan to visit the malnad and acquaint himself with the conditions prevailing there. He prayed that questions concerning the tract should not be disposed of without personal study by the Dewan. He conveyed the thanks of the malnad people to the First Member of Council for the recommendations he had made in regard to malnad improvement and earnestly requested Government to pass early orders in respect of all of them.

Continuing, he said that the most important of there commendations of the First Member of Council was in respect of establishing Land Mortgage Banks. Government had stated that a beginning would be made in this direction and that one bank would be opened as an experimental measure. That, he said, would be of no real benefit to the malnad. A number of such banks had to be opened if the scheme should work properly and benefit the poor raiyats. He added that the observations of His Highness the Maharaja recently while opening the Bhadra Anicut to the effect that the interests of the malnad were nearest to His Highness' heart, emboldened him to submit that Government should take the people thereof into confidence and do all that was in their power for the malnad, even if it involved very large expenditure. The recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners concerned had to be given the utmost consideration. It was

not enough, he observed, if Government ordered the raising of the capital required for the Land Mortgage Banks by means of debentures and themselves subscribed some money in debentures. It was some legislative safeguards that were necessary, as also the introduction of a Record of Rights and also legislation on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In this connection he submitted that the note in regard to these matters placed in the hands of the members by Government should not be discussed in the Assembly.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that it was open to the Assembly to give its opinion on the question, and that the speaker could also participate in the discussion of the note the next day.

The resolution was not pressed.

Resolutions Nos. 29 and 30.

Mover.—MR. HOSAKOPPA KPISHNA RAO.

"(29) This Assembly recommends to Government the necessity for provision of larger funds than have been provided for, for the Medical Department so as to enable it to cope with the demand for increased supply of medicines and instruments, specially in the rural dispensaries."

"(30) This Assembly recommends to Government for a larger grant than has been provided for, for carrying out village improvement works, restoration of minor tanks, sinking of wells to provide drinking water in villages and for carrying out water supply works and other improvements in town areas."

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT stated that the above two resolutions of Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao were accepted by Government.

The other resolutions on the budget lapsed, the House adjourning at 5 P.M.